The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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MR. JEFFERSON.

A pamphlet has recently appeared in Philadelphia, entitled "*an addreſs to the people of the United States, with an epitome and vindication of the public life and character of* THOMAS JEFFERSON."—This pamphlet is written with every evidence of conviction, and with a candor and plainneſs, that forms a very conſpicuous contraſt with the *ſtile* and *reports* of writings to which it is oppoſed. After anſwering in an irrefutable manner every objection worth notice, which has been made to the *moral*, *religious*, or *political* character of Mr. Jefferſon, he concludes as follows—with a very uſeful outline of Mr Jefferſon's hiſtory. The author it appears was an officer during the revolution, and was an eye-witneſs of the movements of the enemy during the memorable tranſactions in Virginia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Was born in the year 1743, in the county of Albemarle in Virginia where he now reſides. His father was a reputable landholder of that county, and gave *this*, his eldeſt ſon, a college education at the univerſity of William and Mary, in the city of Williamsburg. After paſſing his degrees, being deſigned for the bar, Mr. Jefferſon commenced a ſtudent at law, under the guidance of George Wythe, now the venerable judge and ſole chancellor of Virginia.

In 1766, Mr. Jefferſon came to the bar of the ſupreme court of his native ſtate, and continued to practiſe therein with great ſucceſs and reputation until the commencement of the American revolution in 1775 and the conſequent occluſion of the courts of juſtice: during this period of active practice, the induſtrious mind of Jefferſon found time to digeſt the firſt volume of reports of adjudged caſes in the ſupreme courts of Virginia, which were ever exhibited in that ſtate, and to this day, are admitted authority in thoſe courts, remaining a monument of his early labours and uſeful talents.

In 1774, when all America were rouſed into action by the aggravated wrongs of the Britiſh government, Mr. Jefferſon ſtepped forward a bold & able champion of his country's rights, and publiſhed his much admired pamphlet, "Summary View of the Rights of Britiſh America," *addreſſed to the king*, which brought forward againſt the author, threats of proſecution for treaſon, by lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia; threats which produced no other effect on the independent mind of Jefferſon, than publicly to avow himſelf the author, prepared to meet all conſequences.

About this time Mr. Jefferſon married the daughter of Mr Wayles an eminent counſellor at law, and continued to enjoy uninterrupted domeſtic felicity in the ſociety of one of the moſt amiable of women, until the year 1780, when by her death he became the mourner of her virtues, and the guardian of their two daughters and ſurviving iſſue, to whoſe education and ſettlement in life, and the ſervice of his country, he has ever ſince faithfully devoted himſelf, ſtill remaining a widower.

In the year 1775, Mr. Jefferſon was elected a member of the Virginia convention, and on the 4th of Auguſt, in the ſame year, one of the members to repreſent the ſtate, then colony, of Virginia, in congreſs.

In that memorable year 1776, the natal year of American emancipation from Britiſh tyranny, and of the independence and ſovereignty of the United States, Mr. Jefferſon was one of a committee of five, to-wit, Thomas Jefferſon, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingſton; appointed by Congreſs to draught the Declaration of Independence and it was from the pen and enlightened mind of Jefferſon, firſt named of the committee, that that glorious inſtrument proceeded, which was reported by the committee, and unanimouſly adopted by congreſs, entitled "*The Declaration of Independence, &c.*" An inſtrument which ſo long as the records of time ſhall endure, will perpetuate the fame of its author, and preſerve, in the American mind, *forever* and *inſeparable*, the names of *Independence* and *Jefferſon*.

In the ſame year, 1776, the ardent mind of Jefferſon eagerly purſuing the glorious principles of the revolution and foreſeeing that ſo long as the corruptions of Britiſh ſyſtems exiſted, we were independent in name not in fact, produced for the adoption of the legiſlature of his native ſtate, the four following important acts, to wit:

1ſt. An act for eſtabliſhing religious freedom, publiſhed in this eſſay.

2. An act to regulate deſcents, to prevent eſtates entail and the rights of primogeniture.

3. An act for the apportionment of crimes and puniſhments.

4. An act to eſtabliſh public ſchools.

The influence of theſe acts upon the relative principles they embrace will be univerſally ſeen and felt by thoſe who prize civil liberty as a primary bleſſing, and regard the preſervation of it as among the firſt beheſts of God to man—whilſt ſyſtems of univerſal toleration in matters of religion; for an equal diſtribution of property, and in ſubverſion of the ariſtocratic and unnatural principle of entail and primogeniture right; for ameliorating the ſanguinary code of criminal law; and for extending to the pooreſt claſs of our citizens, the benefits of education at public expenſe, will be viewed as the emanations of a great and good mind, zealouſly endeavouring to promote the happineſs and improve the condition of his fellow-beings.

Equally evincive of watchful regard to the rights of his countrymen, was the ſcheme and ſuggeſtion made by Mr. Jefferſon for the formation and adoption of the conſtitution of Virginia, in the ſame year, for prefixing thereto "A Bill of Rights, declaratory of the natural and unalienable rights of man," which was accordingly done.

In the year 1778, Mr. Jefferſon being then a member of the Virginia legiſlature, preſented to that body the act "to prevent the importation of ſlaves," which was enacted into a law in the month of October in the ſame year, and was ſhortly after followed by another act "to authoriſe manumiſſions," being the commencement of a ſyſtem of gradual emancipation, alſo propoſed by him.

In the year 1779, Mr. Jefferſon, at the age of 36, was choſen governor of Virginia, and continued in that office until June 1781—during which time the ſtate experienced three invaſions, and was alſo brought into a critical ſtate of colluſion reſpecting its boundary lines with two neighbouring ſtates, North-Carolina and Pennſylvania. His conduct in that ſtation amidſt the jarring conflicts and trying difficulties of foreign invaſion and domeſtic diſquietude, was ſuch, as ſecured to him, ſix months after he left the office, and upon the fulleſt public enquiry, the *unanimous* vote of thanks of the legiſlature, conſiſting of 180 members, "for his attentive adminiſtration of the powers of the executive whilſt in office.

It was during the ſame year 1781, amidſt the cares of government and ſcenes of private affliction that Mr. Jefferſon prepared his celebrated work, afterwards publiſhed in France and which he modeſtly ſtiled, "*Notes on Virginia.*" In this work ſo juſtly admired by all the learned world for its philoſophical reſearch ingenious theory and able diſquiſition, equally evidencing an enlarged, liberal and pious mind, the author, in a ſuperior ſtile of eloquence, boldly attacks and fully refutes the fallacious theories of Mr. Buffon and the Abbe Raynal, which tend to diſparage the animal and its ſpecies both man and beaſt, of the American world, and reduce them to a ſcale ſmaller than thoſe of Europe; vindicating with truth and intelligence the equal diſtribution of nature's bleſſings to America.

In the year 1783, Mr. Jefferſon was again appointed to a ſeat in congreſs from his native ſtate, and in the following year, on the 7th of May, was nominated by that honorable body miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, as the ſucceſſor of our illuſtrious Franklin, whither he embarked early in the ſame year, and remained abſent from the United States in the execution of the duties of that important truſt, until the month of October 1789, when he returned home by permiſſion of the then preſident, Waſhington, who, upon being elected to the chief magiſtracy of the federal government, immediately deſtined Mr Jefferſon to fill the next moſt honorable and confidential ſtation in the executive government, near his own perſon.

During his miſſion to France, Mr Jefferſon with that peculiar addreſs, intelligence and attention to promote the eſſential intereſts of the United States, which directs all his conduct, obtained from the French king an arrete, highly beneficial to the American commerce, for the free admiſſion, exempt from the cuſtomary foreign duties, of oil, fiſh and whalebone, the product of the American fiſheries, into certain ports, and for the ſale of American built ſhips in all the ports of France, benefits, which our eaſtern brethren continued to reap the peculiar advantage of until the commencement of the revolutionary convulſions which have agitated that nation.

About the ſame period alſo, Mr. Jefferſon, in conjunction with our immortal Franklin, negociated with a miniſter from the court of Pruſſia, then at the Hague, that celebrated treaty known by the name of the "*Pruſſian Treaty*," in which an aſtoniſhed world has, for the firſt time, ſeen a public avowal and poſitive proviſion by treaty, between two ſovereign and independent nations, for the eſtabliſhment of thoſe two great and glorious principles, promotive of univerſal peace and happineſs, to wit, 1ſt. "*That free ſhips ſhall make free goods;*" and 2d "*That privateering in time of war ſhall be aboliſhed;*" principles which it were to be wiſhed could be rendered univerſal and eternal.—Mr. Adams, now preſident of the United States, was one of the commiſſion for negociating this treaty, and on its completion it was ſent over to London, where Mr. Adams then reſided as miniſter of the United States, for his ſignature. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Adams could not be content to retain to himſelf a ſhare of the glory which reflects on the authors of this celebrated treaty. But, unhappily for our country, ſince he became preſident of the United States, we have ſeen him nominate his ſon John Quincey Adams, as miniſter to the court of Pruſſia, for the expreſs purpoſe, as declared, of renewing the treaty with that nation, which having been limited to continue in force for ten years only, had expired. Accordingly another treaty has been made by his ſon with Pruſſia, which has been approved by a majority of the ſenate and ratified by the preſident, but which inſtead of renewing and continuing the old treaty, is in itſelf a new one, expreſsly abandoning and renouncing the two ineſtimable principles, 1ſt "*That free ſhips make free goods;*" and 2d. "*That privateering in time of war be aboliſhed;*" principles which, it appears, from the correſpondence accompanying the negociation, laid before the ſenate of the United States by the preſident, the wiſe and enlightened miniſters of the Pruſſian monarch, were brot with great difficulty and reluctance, to abandon on the earneſt ſolicitation and reiterated demand of the American negociator, under the ſuggeſtion that the maritime powers, *particularly G. Britain*, would never ſanction or permit them.

In the year 1789, Mr. Jefferſon being returned to the United States and appointed by preſident Waſhington, ſecretary to the department of ſtate, immediately entered on the arduous duties of that important ſtation, having previouſly ſtipulated with the preſident, that in conſideration of the many years abſence from his family and eſtate, he might be permitted, at the expiration of the conſtitutional term for which the preſident was elected, to retire from the public ſervice.

The firſt reſult of the labours of Mr. Jefferſon in the department of ſtate, were exhibited to congreſs in the following reports, to wit:

1ſt. A report on the fiſheries of the U. States.

2d. A report on coins, weights and meaſures.

3d. A report on the waſte and unappropriated lands of the United States.

4th. A report on the privileges and reſtrictions on the commerce of the U. States in foreign countries.

Each of theſe reports diſplay the uſual accuracy, information, and intelligence of the writer.

But it was reſerved for a more critical and delicate period in the affairs of the United States, that the pre-eminent talents of the American ſecretary ſhould become moſt conſpicuous, and intereſtingly uſeful to his country: The non-execution of the treaty of peace with the United States, on the part of Great-Britain, her detention of our Weſtern Poſts, and the attendant ſpoliations on our commerce, both by Great-Britain and France, then at war with each other, added to the intrigues of the miniſter of the latter, Genet, all conduced to a ſituation difficult and perplexing. Beſides which, Spain continued to withhold from us the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, ſo eſſential to all Weſtern America. In this ſtate of things, the juſt confidence which the diſcriminating mind of Waſhington, had repoſed in Mr. Jefferſon, was amply repaid, by that promptneſs, zeal and ability with which the American ſecretary, contributed by his labours, to relieve the executive from embarraſſment. Through a ſeries of maſterly and unequalled diplomatique correſpondence, which he maintained, at the ſame time, with the reſpective miniſters of Great-Britain & France—namely, Hammond and Genet; he traverſed and rebutted their reſpective cauſes of charge and complaint againſt the United States, and having fully proved the various aggreſſions and infractions of treaty on the part of their reſpective governments pointed to the means for preſerving the honor and maintaining the rights of his own country, whilſt alike ſuperior to the intrigues of G. Britain or of France, he fully manifeſted that he held no particular attachment to any foreign nation, but was equally prepared, with the deciſion, firmneſs and intelligence of a true American, to oppoſe and reſiſt the aggreſſions of all. The recall of Genet, and appointment of his ſucceſſor, with the ſubſequent proceedings between the United States and France, the appointment of Mr. Jay, his treaty with Great-Britain, and the recall of Mr. Hammond, appointment of Mr. Liſton and ſubſequent proceedings with Great-Britain are all well known. In reſpect to Spain, the labours of Mr. Jefferſon were more immediately effective and complete. Having poſſeſſed the commiſſioners of the United States then at Madrid negociating a treaty with the court of Spain, with the moſt ample & pointed inſtructions, and alſo of the form and proviſions of a treaty predicated on the baſis of the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, it remained only for Mr. Thomas Pinckney, then miniſter from the United States at London under ſpecial inſtruction from the Preſident, and appointed envoy for that purpoſe, to repair to Madrid and ſeizing the favorable moment for effecting it, to accompliſh this deſirable work. This was accordingly done, with equal promptneſs and deciſion on his part, and jointly to that, and the labours of the American ſecretary in the cabinet, are the United States indebted for the moſt liberal, honorable, and beneficial treaty they have ever yet entered into with a foreign nation. Here the review of the public life and labours of Mr. Jefferſon ceaſes.

About this time, having at the preſſing entreaty of the then Preſident Waſhington, remained one year longer at the head of the department of ſtate, than he had before ſtipulated to do, he reſigned his office, & retired with the warmeſt thanks and regret of the Preſident Waſhington, to his eſtate at Monticello, in Albemarle county, Virginia, where he continued for upwards of two years uninterruptedly to enjoy the ſweets of domeſtic eaſe, and a reſpite from the fatigues of public life following with avidity his favorite purſuits of philoſophical reſearch and agricultural improvement, until the voice of his country again ſummoned him to the more active ſcenes of public duty, and placed him in nomination for the preſidential chair, as the ſucceſſor of Waſhington. The iſſue of that election is well known, and but for a falſe return in one

[illegible] and the suppression of a return in another, Mr. Jefferson would have been declared President, as the returns however stood before Congress, it appeared that he had 68 votes, and Mr. Adams 71, consequently the latter was declared President, and the former Vice-President of the United States.

In the month of January, 1797, Mr. Jefferson was elected President of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, to succeed to the great and virtuous Rittenhouse, who was the immediate successor of our immortal Franklin, the founder of that Society.

And now, *for the second time*, the voice of his country has placed Mr. Jefferson in nomination for the *Presidential Chair*.

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Fellow-Citizens of the United States,

In the foregoing address you are presented with two very opposite characters of Mr. Jefferson.

The first, written by the pen of his enemies, conceived in malignity and malevolence, under the powerful influence of party feeling and political resentment, exhibits him to you as the worst of men, an enemy to his God, an enemy to his country, an enemy to the human race. It derives a momentary support from the basest fabrications and wicked falsehoods. It cannot long deceive, since it fully betrays the jealousy, fear and anger of its authors—jealousy, of his unrivalled talents; fear, that on his elevation to the Presidency, every germ of monarchy and aristocracy in our country will dissipate at the electrical touch of his republican virtues, and anger, that notwithstanding all their detractions and efforts, he continues to possess the unshaken and undiminished confidence of the American people.

The latter character of Mr. Jefferson is drawn not by the partial hand of a friend, nor under the influence of political or party prejudices; there is no need of fabrication, falsehood or deception. You see in the faithful and unerring record of his many great and virtuous deeds; in the public usefulness and eminent services of a well spent life; in the numerous testimonials of his country's approbation, and, by the universal suffrage of the foreign world, in their acknowledged tributes of respect and esteem for the talents of his head and the virtues of his heart. Its leading features present to you a man of pure, ardent & unaffected piety; of sincere & genuine virtue; of an enlightened mind and a superior wisdom; the adorer of our God; the patriot of his country; and the friend and benefactor of the whole human race.

And such, fellow-citizens, is the TRUE and REAL character of THOMAS JEFFERSON, unaided by artificial colourings or the false varnish of deceptive flattery.

AMERICANUS.

Pennsylvania, July, 1800.

From the NEWARK CENTINEL.

Halloo! Messmates Pointers,

AS the crew of the Federal ship will shortly be piped on deck to choose a commander for the next quadrennial voyage, I wish you to tell them my reasons for not holding up my hand for JOHN ADAMS, our present commander.

Because he promised the ship's crew, when he took the command, that liberty should be his polar star, and the constitution his compass; instead of which he has been guided by the false meteors of commentaries and speculations, by the misconceived advice of a professed adulterer.

Because, when he got out of his latitude, and every sea shewed rocks which rose on every side, and threatened to wreck us, when some of our old seamen, who had been many a voyage, and understood the use of the compass, and navigation perfectly, proved to him that if a head wind did not prevent him, he would be drawn into the whirlpool of faction, or have to run his vessel into the harbour of monarchy—he threatened to hang them at the yard arm if they ever interfered again; and actually confined some of our ablest hands under the hatches for many months, merely for speaking a little disrespectfully of him and his mates.

Because, when he saw a ship in distress, and her hands leating her in boats, he refused to take them on board, unless he was permitted to throw them over, whenever he might choose to "suspect" them of the intention of raising a mutiny; so that many of these poor fellows, rather than trust to his caprice, chose to stay on the wreck though it was every moment expected to sink. Thus though our vessel was scant of hands we were deprived of the assistance we might have had from these honest fellows, who could reef a sail, splice a rope, man the round top, or work a pump as well as the best of us. And it is even said (though it is not known to a certainty) that he threw some overboard privately, who had escaped from the wreck in a former voyage, and were hospitably entertained by George Washington, then commander of the federal ship.

Because, he gave orders for battle, ordered the hands on deck, formed a corps of marines and midshipmen, and hung out the bloody flag, when not an enemy was in sight; he having mistaken a large merchantman, who had some turbulent fellows on board, that had hung out a signal for chase merely to try the mettle of our commander, for an enemy's ship.

Because, he suffered an enemy to board us, press part of our hands, and rob us of our provisions, insult our flag, and abuse the crew, without even remonstrating with the captain of the enemy, or shewing any resentment; though he knew him to be a professed pirate, and though his own men and vessel were so far superior to the pirates, that he might have sunk him at one broad side, to the bottom of the ocean, and thus prevented any future insult or piratical depredations.

Because, he chooses so many mates, and makes so many officers, who all have extra wages and double rations, that all our sea stores will be consumed, and our naval chest exhausted, long before we get to the port of destination.

Because, so far from making a profitable voyage, we shall have lost several millions of dollars; the expense of hands to work the vessel, since he took the command, has been so great.

For these, and a number of other reasons, I think it the duty of every American tar, to withhold his vote from John Adams; and for the following reasons I think it his duty to bestow it upon Thomas Jefferson:—

Because he was the man who laid the keel of our first rate ship independence, and assisted at the launch of the Federal ship.

Because, when he was steward of the Federal Ship, in her first voyage, George Washington commander, he kept fair accounts open to the inspection of any of the crew, paid their wages regularly, tho' not before they were due; and behaved in so honest and honourable a manner when attempted to be boarded by a Frenchman and an Englishman, that they both sheered off again, after receiving a discharge of small arms under his direction.

Because, in the present voyage, in which he is mate, his behaviour has been conciliating and peaceable; and knowing that our vessel was not rigged for fighting, and that she had a very valuable cargo on board, he has uniformly, though prudently opposed coming to an engagement, as we had every thing at stake, and could gain nothing.

Because he has uniformly proved himself to be a courageous and judicious seaman, & one under whose conduct we may make profitable voyages and happy returns. One who, while he will avoid all unnecessary actions, will never suffer any ship to be boarded while he has a shot in her locker, or a man on deck; one who will never tack, but making the constitution his guide, and truth his compass, will bring us peacefully at last into the port of perfect national happiness and freedom, where we may lye on our oars, and toast our girls in bumpers of unexcised whiskey.

Now all you American tars who prefer the latter for your captain, throw up your weather-beaten hats, and shout,

Huzza for AMERICA, JEFFERSON, and LIBERTY!

JACK OAKHUM.

Federal ship off Constitution Roads, 4th year of third quadrennial voyage.

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*From the (*FREDERICKSBURG*)* GENIUS *of* LIBERTY.

Reflections in reference to the next Election of a President and Congress of the United States.

LYCURGUS—No. VIII.

THE questions originally proposed to be considered formed a chain, which is irreparably broken, by suffering the third to elude our attention. It was necessary to have ascertained, whether the government of the United States had suffered any modifications from the men in power, before it was possible to consider whether such modifications would lead to other changes, and whether these changes are likely to be effected, without calamitous national convulsions. Having neglected the first question, we must also pass over the other two, and in lieu of discussing them, the public shall be presented with an essay, founded upon English example and hypothetical cases.

Within less than two centuries past, James the first endeavoured to deprive the English parliament of the freedom of discussion; this attempt attracted public attention to the subject of civil liberty, and laid the foundation of a struggle between tyranny and reason, which produced three revolutions—brought one king to the scaffold—banished another—caused sundry rebellions, and foreign wars, and shed as much human blood as the struggles of aristocracy and democracy did in Greece.

The whig party, or republicans, according to the ideas of Mr. Adams, finally succeeded, and brought in a new dynasty, which said it was a whig too—But mark the issue.

William of Orange, within a century, formed the project of a standing army. Walpole, minister of George the first of the dynasty, within seventy years past, conceived that of a funding system and national debt; and the parliament which had obtained the right of free discussion for itself, made sedition laws to take it away from the people. And so effectually have these measures destroyed the influence of public opinion, that now, after a victorious termination of violent struggles for liberty, both whigs and tories have become even callous to the goadings of excessive taxation, which must ever constitute the main pillar of the force and corrupt system at present pursued by England. Whereas previous to its establishment, the national influence often restrained the profuseness of the parliament, and the will of the parliament, the profuseness of the crown. National insensibility of taxation or profuseness, is the strongest of all proofs, that efficacious measures have been taken for suppressing public opinion.

If in a limited monarchy it is true, that the representatives of the people ought to possess freedom of discussion and opinion, respecting the conduct of the monarch and aristocracy, in order to preserve the check meditated by that form of government, it is certainly true also, that in a government throughout elective, the people themselves ought to possess freedom of discussion and opinion, respecting the conduct of their representatives, because it is the essential check meditated by an elective form of government. It is more indisputably true, since to representation is annexed the idea of inferiority of agency; whereas in hereditary power no such idea is necessarily implied, nor is it generally acknowledged.

Supposing such measures had been commenced in America, as have annihilated the influence of public opinion in England, in the course of less than seventy years, they must have destroyed the freedom of election here, and have produced a rapid change in the principles of our constitution, if they survived the violent resistance which they would have to encounter. All the measures in England having a tendency to establish a government upon the principles of force and bribery, were opposed to learned and patriotic men, who conjectured their consequences, but the opposition was defeated because their conjectures were not believed. The English were like a blind man, who falls down a precipice; if the Americans should hurl themselves after the English, with their eyes opened, they would be mad-men.

Such measures would have been opposed with more constancy in America than England; in proportion to the difference of importance between the objects of parliamentary and national freedom of discussion; one is a remnant of liberty, the other her essential principle. If the English prefered three revolutions; the decapitation of one king; the expulsion of another; and wars civil and foreign, to the loss of this parliamentary freedom, it is difficult to estimate what the Americans would undergo, for the preservation of national freedom.

Had such measures been introduced here, the wisest individuals would have united for suppressing them in their infancy. Each taking his stand upon the undeniable principles of Mr. Adams that similar causes will produce similar effects, would have reasoned thus.

A man warmly devoted to our present constitution, would zealously contend for the abolition of measures, which by controuling public opinion would otherwise abolish the constitution. Can we, he would have said, too seasonably commence our opposition to attempts gradually undermining the beautiful temple of freedom which we have erected? Or shall we be frightened from defending the object of our views, the pledge of our happiness, by apprehending the consequences of our efforts? Do we not know, that the only way of escaping national calamity, is to arouse national effort and correction in the infancy of abuses? And do we not know, that if our temple is undermined, it will fall to the ground and grind us into dust and ashes.

This man's soliloquy being overheard by a limited monarchy-man of common prudence, would have produced such reflections as these. Altho' we think the republicans are much too warm as they think us too cold in the cause of liberty, yet their opinions are not to be disregarded—by hastening forward revolutionary measures, before public opinion is thoroughly disciplined, a long train of national evils, will be produced, in which we also may be involved. A strenuous opposition to such measures, must beget correspondent efforts on our side, and place both parties in a state of precipitation towards tyranny, into which either might have been hurled, even at the moment of victory, just as a ponderous rock once set in motion upon a declivity; whilst it destroys whatever shall approach its progress, never stops until it settles at the abyss below, from whence it can never rise, except by a convulsion of nature. To despotism we are inimical—we are friends to a limited monarchy—and are of that class of whigs which fixed the reigning family upon the English throne. Let us not like our predecessors in party, introduce principles more inimical to our own, than those we destroy. For it must be confessed, that the army, funding, and sedition system of England, built up under various pretexts, but designed to secure the Hanoverian whigs in the throne, have completely abolished the fundamental principle which placed them there, namely, national opinion. So that after a scene of revolution—blood shed—rebellion—foreign wars—oppressive taxation and party rage, with which the English have been afflicted, the object for which all this misery was laid out has not only eluded their grasp, but left them with less real liberty now, than they enjoyed under the Stuarts. It is madness to inflict stripes upon ourselves to day, for the sake of having them doubled by others to-morrow. Should we succeed by introducing a monarchy, we may be lashed by the calamities incident to the struggle; yet after it is over, whoever shall have seized upon the supreme power during the confusion, will lash both parties by armies, corruption, borrowing, taxes, and sedition laws.

The holders of the national debt would have listened very attentively to these two parties, and would have considered what line of conduct their interest dictated. They would discover, that the latter party did not view the funding system as a mode of paying their debt, but as a political measure designed to aid in operating a gradual revolution; and that if they themselves should concur, in erecting this system into a political machine for such a purpose, both the system and themselves would become criminal if the purpose itself was criminal; and that this criminality would have been followed by punishment, should a project for gradual revolution prove unsuccessful. They would discover, that those who would use them as the stepping stone to victory, would not hesitate to sacrafice them as a peace offering to defeat. They would therefore conclude to stand aloof from hazardous experiment, and to prove that they aspired only to the character of public creditors, by adhering to that system, the object of which was to pay them, that payment was their whole right, to evade which for political ends was a great wrong to the nation. That this wrong would be more calamitous to the nation, than the loss of their debt would be to them; by exposing it to the heavy taxes to pay, that which would never be paid; and by making these taxes, inflicted to relieve that nation from the burden of debt, the instrument to bring on it the burden of tyranny. That if they would have thought the nation culpable, had it robbed them of their debt, the nation would think them culpable, by suffering their debt to be used as the means of robbing it of its liberty. And that upon the whole their safest course would be to adhere to that system of principles which considered their claim simply as a debt—rightfully due; honestly capable of being paid in a few years by economy in public expense, and a proper management of western lands—and swerved from a project gradually to change the principles of the constitution, as liable to no possible risque.

Such reflections ought to have occured in America, from an attentive survey of the mirror of expense, in case the various leading measures of English policy had been introduced here.

LYCURGUS.

PROVIDENCE, August 4.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT NANTES

NANTES, May 26.—Yesterday, at noon, one of the towers of the castle, containing about eight or nine hundred thousand pounds of powder blew up with a tremendous noise. The buildings attached to the tower have been partly, destroyed. In a moment the great court of the castle, the ditches, surrounding trees, and several quarters of the town, were covered with ruins: several houses were violently shaken, and some thrown down. A 4-pounder was carried beyond the ditch to the foot of the terrace of the court, the wheels of the carriage were carried another way; another 4-pounder with its carriage and wheels was blown to the top of the ci devant church of the Carmelites. A bar of iron, very thick, and long, was twisted and fell into the court of the prison of Bouffay, with some balls and other wrecks.

An incalculable quantity of panes of glass was broken. Many pieces of furniture were thrown down. Several trees in the court-yard were much damaged; windows and doors were burst open, and many houses unroofed.

One universal scream of terror was heard throughout the city. The alarm became general in a moment; almost all the inhabitants ran out of their houses. The report spread with the quickness of lightning, and the castle was blown up. A thick and dark cloud rose from the place of the disaster, and redoubled the consternation. There was reason to fear that the whole building would take fire, and that the flames would catch the grand magazine of powder. The houses were immediately abandoned, and between 15 and 20,000 persons of all ages and sexes fled towards the barriers to escape this scene of horror.

The Prefect and General Gilbert gave orders. Strong detachments of the garrison and national guard proceeded towards the castle, got possession of all the avenues, and assisted the firemen, who distinguished themselves in a very extraordinary manner. Order was soon re-established. The number of victims of this fatal accident is considerable. The grand cross, behind the altar of the church of Sainte Croix, was thrown down, wounded the priest, who was saying mass, and killed the clerk. Yesterday, evening it was said that the number of killed and wounded was between 150 and 200. The wounded have been sent to the hospitals.

It is not known how the fire began. The explosion took place at noon, when happily the workmen had left off work.

The church of St. Nicholas having been much shaken by the explosion, at the time of the celebration of mass, the people hurried to the doors, and several were thrown down and wounded. The same accident took place at the church of St. Laurent.

The ditches of the castle are filled with vast ruins. Fragments of wall of great thickness, mark, at the same time, the strength of the building thrown down, and of the explosion. Those enormous masses have driven out a great volume of water from the ditches below the parapet.

NEW-YORK, August 23.

TRIAL OF HADFIELD.

After the examination of a number of witnesses, Lord Kenyon asked Mr. Erskine if he had any more; Mr. Erskine said about ten or a dozen.—Lord Kenyon then said, that in his opinion the evidence that had been produced went clearly to prove, that the Prisoner was certainly in a deranged state. If the Attorney General, and the Counsel for the Prosecution were of that opinion, it would be needless to go any further.

The Attorney-General said, that he did not wish to press the matter; he saw it in the same light that his lordship did, and did not for a moment conceive that a false colouring had been given to the case by the evidence for the prisoner.

Lord Kenyon then told the jury, they must acquit the prisoner, as his insanity was proved; but he must not be discharged; it was absolutely necessary, as well for his own sake, as for the sake of the community, that he should not be let loose on the Public.

The Jury immediately returned a Verdict of *Acquittal* on the *Plea Insanity*. The Prisoner was then remanded, under the care of Mr. Kirby, to Newgate.

(*London paper.*)

ALBANY, August 21.

When an American citizen avows political sentiments, incompatible with the existing republican constitution of his country, the avowal derives more or less importance according to the degree of influence which the author of it possesses in society. In this point of view, the recent declarations of two distinguished characters deserve to be made known generally to their fellow-citizens; although there are many to whom this information, correct as we believe it to be, is not wanting to convince them of the *anti republican* principles of the men we allude to.

On his late return from the seat of government to *Braintree*, the President of the United States expressed himself to the following effect to a gentleman in Connecticut:—*That we never should have a happy governments until popular elections of the President were done away and that office rendered permanent!!!* He remarked, at the same time, in substance, that the people possessed the rights of establishing government agreeably to their own ideas; that the people of America had established the Federal Constitution; and that as long as they tho't proper to entrust him with the executive administration of it, he should, notwithstanding his opinion as above stated, do his best to administer it faithfully.

Alexander Hamilton, while on his late eastern tour, is said to have declared repeatedly, that our government ought to be made *stronger*, and that he should on all proper occasions exert his influence to *strengthen* it. Of Mr Hamilton's attachment to *strong government*, and what kind of *strength* he wishes to impart to our present federal system, Mr *Findley*, in his History of the Whiskey Insurrection, has given several striking proofs and specimens; and it is to be lamented the book has not been more generally read.

Thus we see, that notwithstanding the difference said to exist between the *President* & the *Inspector General* on certain measures of administration, they agree too well in their wishes for a change of the Constitution, such as would assimilate it to that "stupendous fabric of human invention," erected in a certain island across the Atlantic, & which with the President in particular has long been an object of admiration.

With the people of America it remains to decide whether the Administration of a government, founded on *popular elections*; a government in which there are no *permanent* offices, but wherein they, the people, have reserved the right of choosing and changing periodically all their officers or agents; can be safely entrusted in the hands of men who are *conscientiously* opposed to such a system—who wish for a "*strong government*," or in plain English (for the present government is *strong enough* to answer all good purposes) a Constitution under which the executive administration, having nothing to fear from "*popular elections*," would necessarily be independent of the people, and might consequently tyrannize over, and oppress them with impunity.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

PATHETIC.

The following incident requires not the aid of the pencil to awaken every feeling congenial to humanity, nor, in exciting our tenderest sympathy for the unhappy sufferers, can it fail to rouse the keenest indignation against the authors of such inhuman wrongs.

Two vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, concerned in the infamous traffic of human flesh on the coast of Africa, have been lately captured and sent into this port by the Ganges sloop of war.

Taken at different times, they arrived separately at the quarantine station, the one having on board one hundred and eighteen, and the other sixteen unhappy victims.

With a view to their health and convenience, it was deemed proper to land and encamp these unfortunate people. Scarce had this benevolent measure been effected, and the miserable Africans mingled with their fellow-sufferers, when a *husband and wife*, who had been torn from their home and happiness, and hurried on board separate vessels by their brutal oppressors, met and recognized each other. Lost, for a moment, in an ecstacy of surprize, they exhibited a scene of tenderness, which would have softened even the savage hearts of those who had occasioned their separation. But the meeting was more than the unhappy female could support; her frame, shaken by the influence of her affections, yielded to the shock, and she was prematurely a mother!

Let the monsters, who encourage and who practise this horrid traffic, reflect on the vengeance of an offended God. An appeal to their conjugal or their parental feelings were a lost hope, and a mockery of humanity.

To console the feelings of our readers, we can assure them that the beneficence of the abolition society, and the general sympathy

of our citizens, have greatly alleviated the sufferings of these much injured people; and we are happy in knowing that the unfortunate woman is recovering.

August 21.

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, 8th August, 1800.

"Thank God! sir, even in this city of British corruption, the *anglo federal* faction is dumb—insurance offices, hotels, and chateaus, which at this time last year, were thronged with the enemies of American liberty; and where exterminating measures, were continually plotting against the patriots, are now as silent, as the tomb, and the brave Mr. *Otis* with his *Essex junto*, have retreated to their hiding holes, covered with mortification and disappointment; but not with remorse or shame. The election of Mr. Jefferson, is now seen to be certain, and will give the final death blow, to the British faction in this country; the virtues of that consistent and able patriot, are more dreaded by the junto, than a host of patriots; I pray he may have the honor of uniting this beloved country, in ratifying her liberties and peace with all nations. As a proof of British friendship, I hand you a list of American ships, recently captured, under *new orders*, which has excited universal alarm and apprehension here.

Brig Sally, Capt. Dawson, from Batavia, to Philadelphia, carried to Halifax. Brig Alert, Rich, from Cadiz, to Boston, carried to London. Brig Peacock, Crafts, from Cadiz, to London, carried to London. Brig King Solomon, Hewitt, from Amsterdam, to Cadiz, carried to London. Brig Hind, Ropes, from Salem, to Cadiz, carried to Gibraltar. Brig Friendship, Rodgers, from Boston, to the Mediterranean, carried to Gibraltar. Brig Pinckney, from New-York, to the Mediterranean, carried to Gibraltar. Brig Georgia Packet, Dunham, from New-York, to the Mediterranean, carried to Gibraltar. Brig Sea Nymph, M'Keever, from Philadelphia, to St. Sebastians, carried to London. Brig Susannah, Spencer, from Charleston, to Cadiz, carried into London.

"These valuable vessels, were captured in the short space of 30 days; and British depredations have become so extensive, that our own ports do not provide sufficient protection for real and bona fide American property—Also in Liverpool, a number of valuable ships have been seized by the officers, under the pretext of finding tobacco, among the sailors."

August 22.

We copy the following article with all its typographical *distinctions* from that paper, which has so long been the *organ of Britain*, and the enemy of American *liberty* and *peace*. Whether the *Law Report* which it professes to be, is *accurate* or a *forgery*, we will not take upon us to determine; if it should not be a correct report, there can no evil arise from it, it ought to be passed over with that contempt which similar publications of the British faction now daily receive; but should it be accurate, then indeed it is a paper most important and momentous to this country.

1. It is momentous, in as much as the Judiciary assert, and maintain that this nation is at war, contrary to the constitution of the United States sec. 8. parag. 11. which provides that Congress alone can "declare war," and Congress never has declared war.
2. As it concerns the present state of a negociation carrying on, to prevent war.
3. As it tends to afford a judical decision, whereupon in the negociation with a foreign power, that decision may be employed greatly to the disadvantage of our citizens who are seeking remuneration for their goods and vessels, which if we were in a state of war according to the usage of nations they would not lay an authorised claim to.

If this report and the opinions of the Judges, therefore, be faithfully given, in our opinion every Judge who asserted that we were in a state of war contrary to the rights of Congress to declare it, OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED—Upon the remaining merits of the case we say nought. *Aurora.*

From the Gazette of the United States.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Supreme Court of the United States

LAW REPORT.

In our report of Saturday respecting the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States; we stated erroneously, that no judgement had yet been rendered in the case of Bass against Tingey. A decision, in fact took place on Friday, in which the judgment of the Circuit Court which decreed one half the value of the ship Eliza and cargo to the recaptors, by way of salvage, was affirmed. *The Court pronounced their opinion,* SEPARATIM, *and the question of* WAR OR NO WAR, *as it respects the relative situation of the United States and the French Republic received a solemn* AFFIRMATIVE *& unanimous adjudication.* The period at which this state of things commenced, was dated on the 7th July, 1798, when Congress, by law, declared the treaty between the United States and France, no longer binding. From that time, a *qualified and restricted state of war* has existed, and the French nation have been ever since entitled to the appellation of "*enemies*" to the American nation.—The construction necessarily brings the French, within the meaning of the expression used in the 7th section of the act of Congress, entitled "an "act for the government of the Navy of the "United States" which says, "that for the "ships or goods, belonging to the citizens "of the United States, or to the citizens & "subjects of any nation in amity with the "United States, if retaken from "*the Enemy,*" within 24 hours, the owners are to allow one eighth part of the whole value for "salvage, &c. and, if above ninety-six hours, "one half. The ship Eliza, recaptured by the Ganges, had been more than ninety six hours in possession of the French—and this decree of the Supreme Court affirming that of the Circuit Court, establishes the construction, that a retaking from the French, is a retaking from "*the enemy,*" which under the law of Congress, in force at the time of this recapture, entitles the recaptors to one half, the whole value as salvage.

JONATHAN ROBBINS.

It is now well understood that gross and wanton deception was practised upon the public and upon Congress in the certificates obtained at Danbury, after this unfortunate American had been delivered up for murder.

The indecent fraud was committed of alledging as evidence, that no such person as Jonathan Robbins was born at *Danbury*, because no such name appeared on the records, although no records of that town exists, but such as have been created since the revolution, the British General *Tryon* having burned Danbury and the Records in it.

The letter of Mr. *Pickering* directing the *Judge* to deliver up a Citizen, we do not recollect to have seen published until within a few days by *G. Duvall* Esq. of Maryland, who gave it to the public in a series of able and elegant discussions on the subject of ministerial errors. As Mr. Pickering is now before the public *in many shapes*, and as Mr. Adams is said to have denied that he had authorized this letter dictating to the judiciary which would be a violation of the constitution, we now publish that letter, as we have reason to think it will prove an important article in a public impeachment.

(COPY)

Of a letter from the Secretary of State to

JUDGE BEE.

SIR,

Mr. Liston, the minister of his Britannic majesty, has requested, that Thomas Nash, who was a seaman on board the British frigate Hermione, and who he is informed is now a prisoner in the gaol of Charleston, should be delivered up. I have stated the matter to the president of the United States, he considers an offence committed on board a public ship of war, on the high seas, to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the ship belongs. Nash, is charged, it is understood, with piracy and murder, committed by him on board the abovementioned British frigate, on the high seas, and consequently "within the jurisdiction" of his Britannic majesty; and therefore by the 27th article of the treaty of amity with Great-Britain, Nash ought to be delivered up, as requested by the British minister, "provided such evidence of his criminality be produced, as by the laws of the United States, or of South-Carolina would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States." The president in consequence hereof authorised me to communicate to you "his advice and request" that Thomas Nash may be delivered up to the consul or other agent of Great-Britain, who shall appear to receive him.

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The Hon. Thomas Bee, Esq. Judge of the District of South-Carolina.

August 23,

ANGLO FEDERAL FINANCE,

ILLUSTRATED

BY GALLATIN.

During the last session of congress it will be remembered, that we published a rough sketch of the state of the *National Debt.*—That sketch, as it ought, excited the attention of every part of the union an encrease of debt so enormous in the very season when the fabricators of the evil were boasting of our national prosperity—when we were at actual peace; when they were attempting by the most wicked devices to plunge us into a war, which could produce no effect to us but ruin of our property, and perhaps the destruction of the federal constitution by the hands of those who were appointed to preserve it—and at a season, when we had imposed on the country a ruinous loan at 2 per cent above legal interest, and were making another at the same enormous rate—such a statement we say, merited the earnest attention and solicitude of every man who felt a spark of affection for his country.

The good sense of the country, the sensibility of the people to their safety, and their jealousies of the men who were progressing in such palpable extravagance, was never more clearly perceived than on that occasion. And their voice was soon felt on the floor of congress. In the first ebulition of irritation and rashness of some blockheads in power, on our publication of that statement, they had the folly to menace, and to take the first steps in a prosecution against the Editor of this paper for giving that statement to the public. The ridicule which would obviously have followed the further prosecution of the business however prevailed, and it was withdrawn.

Another measure however was adopted, to counteract the *baneful influence* of the perplexing Aurora—No less than the authority of congress was to be made use of to counteract an arithmetical speculation, and to sophisticate an abstruse subject so as to deceive and mislead the country.

A committee was *selected* by Mr. *Sedgwick* composed of *Roger Griswold, S Sewall, R. Goodloe Harper,* &c. truly to report and faithfully upon the finances of the country—and a REPORT they did indeed make, wherein they not only shewed by implication that the Editor of the Aurora was a great fool, but that Oliver Wolcott was a great knave; inasmuch as according to the report of this committee they had both greatly exaggerated the public debt.

It would have been a folly to enter into a contention with such a committee. The statement was left naked to support itself against a volume of false reasoning, and ridiculous assumptions brought out by the committee. For once Oliver Wolcott and the Aurora agreed (tho' not to a fraction,) in differing from the committee of Mr. *Sedgwick's* selection.

A pamphlet has just appeared, however, which puts the whole subject upon fair, perspicuous and comprehensible ground. The fallacious assumptions, the deceptious inferences, and the errors and ignorance of the committee are calmly and justly exhibited; and it is clearly shewn that the debt had encreased to the amount of *seventy-nine millions and upwards* on the first day of January, 1800.

The *Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Wolcott* on the 22d January, 1800, gave it as his opinion to Congress, that the "princi-"pal debt of the United States had *encreas-"ed* since the establishment of the federal "government, 1,516,338 dollars 50 cents"

The committee selected by Mr. *Sedgwick*, in their report of the 1st May last, gave it as their opinion—that instead of having *encreased*, it had "DIMINISHED," in the same period, "1,092,841 dollars 48 cents"

Now, the people of America should always remember that Mr. *Wolcott* is a public servant responsible, and UPON OATH. That Mr. *Sedgwick*, as *Speaker*, and as a *member* of Congress was under the obligation of *two oaths*, and that each member of the committee whom he *selected* were also *sworn* to do their duty to their constituents. These men and all their adherents are very clamorous about *religion* and *morality*—and that they are moreover well *paid* for the duty they are *sworn* to discharge.

Yet it appears as plain as the *noon day* sun, that these men are either wholly unfit for their stations as financiers or legislators, from *ignorance*, or they have betrayed their trust wilfully and knowingly—either of these consequences are inevitable, for upon as clear and simble a display of the subject, as perhaps ever appeared from the pen of man, it is demonstrated by Mr. Gallatin that the public debt on the first day of January, 1800, was 79,202,631 dollars 15 cents. In order to contrast them more clearly, we shall restate the amount of encrease and diminution of the three several accounts, according to each authority.

NATIONAL DEBT,

January 1st, 1800.

Encreased according to Wolcott	Dols.	1,516,338 50
Diminished according to Harper & Co.		1,092,841 48
Encreased according to Gallatin		9,462,264 88

This monstrous suppression of the true state of the financial affairs of the country ought to be combined with the whole system of the *anglo federal party*—It should never be lost sight of that *Pickering* retained out of only five accounts, half a million of dollars; that *Dayton* without even a contingent expence to pay, retained immense balances in his hands; that more than TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars, at this moment lie in the hands of *Loan Officers, Collectors, Supervisors, Banks,* &c. belonging to the public, and that in the books of the account of the *War-Office* alone above FOUR MILLIONS of dollars remained to be *accounted* for when congress rose!

We have offered these observations as they arose, upon a perusal of Mr. Gallatin's book, which we earnestly recommend to every man who is desirous of obtaining a fair and a uncommonly dispassionate view of the finances of the country. Every man may understand this masterly production—Every man should ask himself if the authors of the abuses it exposes ought not to be put out of the public confidence, and not suffered longer to hold stations, which they have so much disgraced.

By an order of the Board of Health, guards are to be stationed at the Blue Bell, Kingsessing, where all stages, passengers, &c. from Baltimore and Norfolk, are to be detained and examined.

CHARLESTON, August 15.

Extract from the log book of the brig Hope, captain Dolliver.

"On Saturday the 10th of August, at ten o'clock A. M. in lat. 30. 18. N. and long. 79. 40. W. spied a sail on our starboard bow standing to the southward and westward which appeared to be a large ship of war. At half past 10, she fired a gun to leward and hoisted American colours. At 11, being then in my wake, about two miles off, tacked ship and made all the sail she could after me: having a fine wind, I did not think it prudent to bring to immediately, during which time fired several shot at me. Finding that she came up very fast, thought it best to bring to. At half past meredian, she came up along side and hailed me, the American colours still flying; sent her boat on board with the first and second lieutenants, who ordered me to go on board the frigate with my papers directly, and treated me very simply. I went on board with my papers, where they detained me five hours, broke open all my letters, and then in a very uncivil manner ordered me to return on board of my vessel, threatening at the same time to send me to Halifax, plundered us of every thing they could, and then left us. By what I could learn, while on board of the frigate, the was called the Cleopatra; but that her name and the captain's were kept a secret, for they mean to take and plunder every American they could meet with. They also informed me that they had taken eight sail of American vessels a few days before, and sent them to Halifax: but I could not learn their name nor the captains. As she never hauled down the American colours while in sight I think she may well be called a pirate on our coast.

"The schooner Adventure, who was in company with me, was treated in the same manner."

August 16.

The brig Henry and Charles, Bates, from this port, is arrived at Amsterdam, 47 days passage. In the English channel, he was brought to by a French privateer of 22 guns, which treated him with great civility; the officer would not permit his men to leave the boat.

American vessels under adjudication at New-Providence, August 6.

Schooner Swift, Cromwell, from Charleston to Havanna; cargo condemned, vessel detained until further proof from owners.

Schooner Nimble, Clarke, from do. to do. vessel and cargo will be condemned, being contraband.

Ship Tanner, O'Brian, of New-York, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, in ballast.

Ship Margaret, Coward, from Batavia and Isle of France to Baltimore.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) August 26.

ELECTIONS.

Representatives in Congress for this State.

For this District.—Nathaniel Macon, Esq.

Wake county, 819; Franklin, 421; Warren, 525; Granville, 456; Nash 415;—total, 2706.

Hillsborough District.

	Richard Stanford, esq.	*Major Strudwick.*
Orange,	644	217
Person,	482	134
Chatham,	649	249
Randolph,	562	135
	2337	1455

Majority for Mr. Stanford 882

Fayetteville District, Wm. Barry Grove, Esq.

Halifax District, Willis Alston, Esq.

Wilmington District, William Hill, Esq.

Newbern District, by a majority of 856 votes, John Stanley, Esq.

NORFOLK, *August 28.*

It appears by the various newspapers from the neighbouring states, that considerable alarm has been excited respecting the alledged existence of the yellow fever in this borough. We feel it our duty to say something on the occasion, in order to calm the fears of our countrymen, which we find have been played upon in the most wanton manner, by some of our own fellow citizens.

That a fever prevails here, which has proved fatal in a variety of instances, is an undeniable fact; but whether it is the same fever which has so often ravaged our populous cities, or the common bilious fever incident to this season, is a question on which our physicians have not yet given an opinion. It is certain however, that it differs in many respects from the fever which has prevailed in New York and Philadelphia. Here, those who are habituated to the climate, nay, who have lived but one or two years in town, are very rarely attacked with it; there, the contagion is general, and the consequences the same. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that the disease is not so contagious as to alarm our neighbours; that it exists rather, if it may be so expressed, in our atmosphere than among our citizens, and is not so easily transplanted as some have imagined. Those strangers who have taken the proper precautions in regard to their habits have seldom taken the disease; nor is it by any means general, even with the most neglectful. In most cases the aid of the physician proves effectual, when called in time, and his injunctions obeyed.

In order to be more satisfactory, we have visited the several burying grounds, and by making the necessary enquiries, have found that there have been interred in the last 12 days ending this morning, 56 persons, about 15 of whom have died with diseases not particularly interesting to the public. It is observable that this period has been the most sickly of any that we have experienced this year.

20 Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May last, a tall, straight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy, white eyes, speaks very fast when a little agitated, and has sustained a small injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a husband in George, a mulatto man servant belonging to John Mayo, Esq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his master about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is suspected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the said negro woman to me, or secure her in some jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

John Williamson.

Richmond, August 23, 1800.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, September 2, 1800.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 20.

"On Saturday arrived in this city two gentlemen from Martha's Vineyard, who came passengers from Rochelle, (France) in the ship Columbia, Captain Joseph Skinner, from this port. We learn from these passengers that the ship sailed from Rochelle, the 17th of June, and brought dispatches from our envoys; nothing particular respecting the mission had been made public, but it was understood that the negociations were likely to have a favorable issue. Our informant saw Mr. Ellsworth on the 6th of June, he was in good spirits; Mr. Murray did not enjoy good health. The commissioners it was expected would depart for America about the first of August.

Some uncandid federal partizans have made a great deal of noise about the *general ticket* for the electors of President, in Virginia. It is well known that the *federalists* passed laws in Pennsylvania, by which the first electors, and afterwards the second electors, and finally the third set of electors, of the President were so chosen. *New York* by a federalist State Legislature chose all the electors federalists, and partizans of *Thomas Pinckney*, the last time, viz in 1796—so did *New-Jersey*—so did *Delaware*—and so did *Vermont*—*Connecticut* chose in like manner, and *Rhode Island*—But now that the *Republicans* resort, for justice and safety to the same measure, these federal partizans pretend to talk of it as unfair, and even in *Pennsylvania*, where THEY *beg'n* it! These *modest* politicians pursue a measure thus for *twelve long years, while it serves their turn*—but when their general conduct has awakened, disgusted and alarmed the people, and the same measures proves against them, they have the shameless impudence to clamor against it. (*Aurora.*)

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING upwards of 1000 acres, lying on the South side of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, and head of the Dutch Creek, in Amherst county; a large proportion of which is thought to be as rich tobacco land as any in the mountains of Amherst. It is also particularly productive in wheat, which no weavel have ever been observed to injure on this mountain.—There are several plantations on the tract, the principal of which is in fine order for cropping with fresh cleared land sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage. There is a tolerable Dwelling House for a small family, and other buildings for planting, &c. also orchards of apples and peaches. The land is well timbered and watered, and lies within about 12 miles of two tobacco inspections, viz: Warminster and New-Market, on James river. The tract is already divided into lots to suit purchasers, and wheat will be sowed this season. The terms will be moderate, and will be made known, and the land shewn on application to the subscriber on the premises.

RICHARD C POLLARD.

August 2, 1800. eo3

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, injoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. All captains and masters of vessels, sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above injoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of August, one thousand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

(L. S.)

James Monroe.

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Share-holders in the Upper Appomattox Company,

That an ELECTION of TRUSTEES, will be held at JAMES TOWNES's, in Amelia county, on THURSDAY the SECOND day of OCTOBER next. All holders of shares are requested to attend in person or by proxy, as no election can take place unless votes should be given for a majority of the whole number of shares.

Thomas Mumford, *Clerk.*

25d August, 1800, 120

To William Meredith, Benjamin Childres, Joseph Loving, Bejamin Taliaferro, and Richard Taliaferro.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE notice, that on the twenty second day of October next, at the house of Mr. William Spencer in Amhirst County, state of Virginia, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock of the same day, I shall take the deposition of the said William Spencer and others; and on the 19th day of November following, at the Tavern of Paul Tallman, in Hanover Courthouse, I shall take the deposition of Mr. Nathaniel Thompson and others, material witnesses for the plaintiffs, in a suit now depending in the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, wherein Dennis Fitzhugh & William Fitzhugh, by me their next friend are plaintiffs, and your selves defendants.

I am yours, &c.
Lucy Fitzhugh.

October 21st, 1800. (w4 11)

At a court held for Goochland county, on July the 21st, 1800.

John Bass and Nancy his wife, and Ambrose Knight and Arpasia his wife, which said Nancy and Arpasia are daughters and co-heirs of Matthew Vaughan, deceased, plts.

AGAINST

Mary Vaughan, widow and relict of Matthew Vaughan, deceased, James Vaughan, Hadion Vaughan, Jack Vaughan and Washington Vaughan, John H. Purrington and Clarissa his wife, Daniel Thomas and Mary his wife, Elizabeth S Peers, Philip Rice and Patsy his wife and Matilda Vaughan, which said Jack, Matilda and Washington, are infants, and together with the said James, Hudson, Clarke, Mary, Elizabeth and Patsy, children and co-heirs of the said Matthew Vaughan, dec. defts. } IN CHANCERY

THE decree made in this cause on the 23d day of May last is set aside, and James Vaughan is appointed guardian to the infant defendants Jack, Matilda and Washington Vaughan, to defend them in this suit, and all the defendants except Mary Vaughan and John H. Purrington and Clarissa his wife, file their answers to the plaintiffs' bill, to which the plaintiffs reply generally, and commissions to take depositions are awarded the plaintiffs, and those defendants who have answered; and the said defendants John H. Purrington and Clarissa his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day in November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy, Test,
W. MILLER, c. c.

Notice.

To Mr Joseph Ricardo, surviving partner of Capper and Ricardo, who doth not reside within the commonwealth of Virginia,

SIR,

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 23d day of September, 1800, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Benjamin Mosby and Charles Conway, in support of our answers in a suit now depending and undetermined in the High Court of Chancery of the commonwealth of Virginia, wherein you, Joseph Ricardo, as surviving partner aforesaid, are plaintiff, and we, William Fitzgerald, Peterfield Archer and Francis Lewis, are defendants; and that you may then and there attend to cross examine the said witnesses if you please.

We are Sir,
Yours, &c.
William Fitzgerald.
Peterfield Archer.
Francis Lewis.

August 18, 1800. (w4t)

RACES.

ON Thursday the 25th of September, will be run over the Fairfield Course, a MATCH of TWO MILE HEATS, between Mr. Goode's horse Dodge, with 130 lbs. and Mr Tweat's mare Celia, with 100 lbs. for 750 dollars.

The succeeding day will be run for an elegant SADDLE and BRIDLE, free for any nag, except such as have won a purse, carrying a feather; entrance one dollar.

Miles Selden, jr.

August 18th, 1800. aw3t

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces first quality No. 2 to 7

Just received for sale, by

S. & S. Myers,

Next door below the Eagle-Tavern.

THEY HAVE ALSO,

Bar-Iron,
Sugar,
French & Spanish Brandy, &
Lisbon Wine.

(T6w) August 4, 1800.

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotsylvania county, near Fredericksburg, Have a Large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For sale at Nine-pence each, composed of the following kinds;

NEWTOWN Pippin		Nonpareil	
Spitsenburg		Whitlock's	Cheese apple
Red Jennett		Lewis's	do. do.
Limbertwigs		House	do.
Prior's Red		Bell	do.
Gloucester White Apple		Green	do.
Robitson	do. do.	Herdon	do.
Myram's Pairmain		Beck's Russian	
Greenings		Medley	do.
Hugh's Crabs		Longstem	
Lewis's ditto		May apple	These apples ripen early
Waugh's ditto		June	do.
Hereford Redstreaks		Jack	do.
Ladies Favorite		Queen	do.
		Spice	do.

The most pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post or otherwise, to said Strachan, addressed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 50 miles of the nursery they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place at their nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms. tift N.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May last, from the estate of Francis Pierce dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not so black as some negroes, and has been branded on his cheek which may be seen as a scar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any person almost, but when closely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the said negro went from Richmond with some captain of a vessel for Norfolk, and passed by the name of Christopher Sheppard. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me in the city of Richmond, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the state, or employing him at their peril.

George Williamson,
Acting executor of F. Pierce, dec.

July 10 h, 1800. (w tf)

In Goochland County Court, July 21st, 1800.

William Woodson, plt.

AGAINST

Daniel Guerrant and John Laprade executors of William Webber, dec. and Philip Webber, defts. } INJUNCTION

THE defendent Philip Webber not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
WM. MILLER, c. c.

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, they propose to open

A SCHOOL,

In this CITY, on the 1st Monday in october next.

They will be prepared to teach the GREEK, LATIN, and FRENCH languages—As also, READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC—With some of the most useful branches of MATHEMATICS.

The price of tuition will be such as is usual in town; and the subscribers are impressed with a sense of the obligation that will be upon them to discharge with fidelity the duties of their office.

JOHN D. BLAIR.
JOHN DUNN.

P. S. The school will be kept in my school-house on the hill, where the children will have the advantage of a good spring at hand, as likewise of retirement from the noise, and safety from the dangers of the street.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

Richmond, July 23 1800.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of the subscribers will dissolve on the 1st day of October next; those having demands against them, will receive payment by applying at their store in Manchester—Those indebted are earnestly requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

Joseph Marx.
George Marx.

Manchester, August 11th, 1800. w4t

Sports of the Turf

ON Tuesday the 14th of October next, will be run over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, the fall three year old Sweepstake of two mile heats, carrying 90 lbs. each—Fourteen colts entered.

THE DAY FOLLOWING,

THE RICHMOND JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of 400 dollars cash.

ON THE THIRD DAY,

The purse of the Proprietor of the course, of 200 dollars, cash, three mile heats.

THE FOURTH DAY,

A single two mile Sweepstake, for 3 and 4 years old—entrance 50 dollars, to remain open till the evening preceding the first day's sweepstake. (wtr)

J. STEWART. Secretary.

At City-Point for Glasgow,

The British Armed Ship,

MARY,

Captain Kelso;

Will receive 50 Hhds tobacco on freight, if application is made immediately.—The Mary has good accommodation for passengers and will be ready to sail by the 10th September Apply to Robertson & Brown, Norfolk; Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Petersburg; or, to

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, August 14th, 1800.

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Small-Pox.

THE FALL INOCULATION

WILL commence on the 15th of September, at my Hospital in the county of Buckingham; the natural advantages attending its situation are all that can be desired, being high and airy, and supplied with seven excellent springs; the houses are large and lofty, with necessary windows, and good plank floors; one of the buildings is situated several hundred yards from the rest, containing four sixteen feet rooms, calculated for ladies; and as Mrs. Holland will reside there during the time, it is expected that their accommodation will be unexceptionable.——It is about 20 miles distant from the Courthouses of Buckingham, Prince-Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, about 6 miles from capt. Flood's tavern, and about the same from capt. Kelso's store.——Prices of Inoculation a Guinea for Whites, and Fifteen-Shillings for Blacks.

JAMES WALKER.

P. S. There will be a Steward, who will furnish those who are not desirous of finding themselves in diet, at two dollars per week, or seven dollars during the time; also, lodging to those who live at a distance.

N. B. There will be fresh matter, to prevent any disappointment. Patients will be received until the last of October.

J. W.

I WANT TO PURCHASE

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Barrel Staves.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 15th, 1800.

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 23th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf,]

Bail & Delivery Bonds; For sale at this Printing-Office.

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Lickinghole creek in the county of Goochland, well known by the name of WHITE HALL, containing 1300 acres, of which between 5 and 6 hundred are cleared and well inclosed—what remains uncleared is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and the whole land well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and small grain of every kind. The creek above mentioned runs through the plantation, on which lies upwards of thirty acres of excellent meadow land, nearly the whole of which has been cleared up and drained by sufficient ditches. The improvements consist of a genteel two story dwelling house with three rooms, two passages, and convenient closets on the lower floor, and four bed rooms, closets and passage above—a kitchen, weaving and spinning house, smoke house, dairy, an excellent dry well, all convenient out houses and six hundred grown apple trees of a variety of kinds which never fail to bear. Any further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable that any person inclined to purchase would wish to view the land. One half the purchase money will be expected on delivering possession, and bonds with sufficient security for the balance, in two annual payments.

Robert Payne.

White Hall, July 8th, 1800.

Ice Cream & Coffee HOUSE.

GASPARD ARNAUD

INFORMS the public and his friends in general that he has opened the house formerly occupied by Mr Clarke, on the Cross-street near Bowler's Tavern; where those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend on the best treatment and on as moderate terms as possible.

N. B. If any gentlemen in the city should wish to have Ice Cream for their own use, it shall be sent to them at the shortest notice,

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

SMALL-POX.

The Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the House belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Doctor Trent,

HAVING declined, for the present, his visit to Europe, begs leave to offer his Medical and Chirurgical services to the inhabitants of Richmond and the neighbouring counties.

He resides in the house, formerly occupied by his Preceptor, the late Doctor A. Leiper, where all applications will meet with the strictest attention.

Richmond, August 6, 1800.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Cartersville, August 15, 1800. (tf)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Dr JAMES FRAZER of Manchester, are hereby informed that I am duly authorized by a power of attorney from said Frazer, to settle and adjust all his accounts—Therefore I do hereby request all persons indebted to the said Dr. Frazer to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by payment, or giving bond for the amount.—Those having claims against him will bring them forward for adjustment.

David Rattray.

Manchester, August 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of bell james river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county, (one of 320, and the other of 130 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required down, the other two thirds, the purchaser shall have three years credit, on paying interest of 5 per cent.—As I presume no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, I have not been so particular in my description, as this valuable spot admits of; and if it is not sold before the 1st Sept. next at private sale, it will be laid off in 100 acre lots, to suit the purchasers, so as each lot to have a sufficient quantity of timber to support it. On the same day, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above farm, THIRTY TWO prime slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, all the stock, of horses, cattle sheep, with the crops of corn, wheat, oats hay, a variety of household furniture, and a coachee almost new. The above articles to be sold for cash only. Those who have claims against me are desired to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to me, to make payment, as I shall put every account, bond, &c. in an attorney's hand if not paid.

Daniel L. Hylton.

June 29, 1800.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,

That the property of the subscriber, advertised to be sold on the 1st day of next month, is postponed to the THIRTIETH, *at which time it will then be exposed to public sale for Cash.*

Daniel L. Hylton.

August 20th, 1800

IF Mrs. NANCY COBETT, formerly of Boston, but who resided some time in Charleston, South Carolina, and with her husband, mr. JAMES COBETT, was said to have removed to this city, will apply to the Printer of this paper, she will hear of something to her advantage.

Richmond, August 25, 1800.

Just Published,

A BRIEF DISSERTATION

ON THE

VENEREAL DISEASE,

Seminal Weaknesses, Gleets, &c. &c.

INCLUDING

The History, Cure & Prevention

OF THOSE DISEASES,

By an approved method.

By which persons of both sexes may cure themselves with ease, certainty, safety and secrecy, at an easy expense.

BY JAMES CHURCH, M. D

Formerly Pupil to Dr. Dunnison, London Hospital

"The knowledge of the disease is half its cure."

SWIFT.

**** A few copies of the above DISSERTATION for sale at this office.*